

A LIST OF THE SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN CARABIDAE WHICH
RANGE BEYOND AUSTRALIA AND ITS DEPENDENT ISLANDS.

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Only synonymy that is new is given, but occasionally references are given for species which have been generally known under a name that now has to be discarded in order that the evidence for the unfamiliar name may be easily found. The date of each name cited is given, so that, if it be not found in existing catalogues, it may be traced in the literature of the year given for its appearance.

Clivina australasiae Bohemann (1858).—Australia, New Zealand, Lord Howe Island.

Clivina dilutipes Putzeys (1868).—Australia, New Zealand.

Clivina ephippiata Putzeys (1867) [= *C. felix* Sloane, 1896 = *C. eximia* Sloane, 1896].—Having seen specimens from Java, and having obtained many more Australian specimens, chiefly from tropical Australia, I have no hesitation in placing my species *C. felix* and *C. eximia* under *C. ephippiata* as synonyms. The differences on which I relied to separate *C. felix* and *C. eximia* were not of specific value.—Australia, Celebes, Java.

Calosoma oceanicum Perrond (1864) [= *C. walkeri* Waterhouse, 1898].—Both *C. oceanicum* Perr., and *C. walkeri* Waterh., are known to me, but I cannot differentiate them. I brought this opinion before Mr. H. E. Andrewes, of London, and, after looking into the matter, he has written to me that he concurs in this synonymy.—Australia, New Caledonia.

Gnathaphanus licinoides Hope (1842) [= *Catadromus? impressus* Montrouzier 1860; = *Harpalus alternans* Castelnau, 1868. Cf. Andrewes, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1919, p. 202].—Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia.

Gnathaphanus philippensis Chevrolat (1841).—Australia, Malay Archipelago, S.E. Asia.

Gnathaphanus impressipennis Castelnau (1868).—Australia, New Caledonia, New Guinea, Sumbawa.

Diaphoromerus melanarius Dejean (1829).—I now restrict the genus *Gnathaphanus* to species having at least the third interstice of the elytra pluripunctate, and for that reason amongst others, refer *Harpalus melanarius* Dej. to *Diaphoromerus*.—Australia, New Caledonia.

Hypharpar australis Dejean (1829).—Australia, Lord Howe Island.

Pachytrachelus oblongus Dejean (1831).—I have received specimens of this species from the National Museum, Melbourne, ticketed Oenpili, N. Territory.—Australia, Malay Archipelago, India.

Amblystomus metallicus Blackburn (1887).—A specimen which I cannot differentiate from *A. (Thenarotes) metallicus* Blackb. was in the Van der Poll Coll. as from Sumbawa.—Australia (widely distributed), Sumbawa.

Amblystomus indicus Nietner (1858).—Mr. A. M. Lea sent me specimens ticketed Dalby, Queensland, which agree so well with Nietner's description of *A. (Megaristerus) indicus* that I am compelled to regard it as that species. Mr. H. E. Andrewes has sent me an Indian specimen under the name of *Amblystomus guttatus* Bates (1873) which is conspecific with the Queensland species.—Australia, Asia, Ceylon.

Amblystomus stenolophoides Nietner (1858).—Mr. F. P. Dodd sent me a species from Kuranda Queensland, which agrees so well with Nietner's description of *A. (Megaristerus) stenolophoides* Niet., that I identify it as that species.—Australia, Ceylon.

Stenolophus smaragdulus Fabricius (1798).—Mr. H. E. Andrewes has recently published the synonymy of this species (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1919, pp. 178, 189). He reported the 5-spotted form, *S. quinque-pustulatus* Wied., as occurring in Queensland; it has been sent to me from Kuranda by Mr. F. P. Dodd.—Australia, Malay Archipelago, Asia.

Stenolophus dingo Castelnau (1868) [= *S. robustus* Sl. 1907].—When I described *S. robustus* I believed *S. dingo* to be conspecific with *S. (Acupalpus) piceus* Guer., but, having since received what I now consider to be the true *S. dingo* from N. Queensland, I believe my species to be the same as Castelnau's. The description of *S. (Amphibia) pallipes* Perroud (1860), is useless, but I believe it to be the same as *S. dingo*; the name *S. pallipes* was already in use in 1860, so Fauvel in 1882 proposed *S. grandiceps* to replace it, but, if I am right in my surmise as to its identity with *S. dingo*, this name was not required.—Australia, New Guinea, Java, (?) New Caledonia.

Bembidium opulentum Nietner (1858) [= *B. europs* Bates 1886 = *B. riverinae* Sloane 1894].—Mr. H. E. Andrewes has published the opinion that *B. opulentum* Niet. is the same thing as *B. europs* Bates (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1919, p. 472); I believe there is no doubt but that he is right in this. He sent me a specimen of *B. europs* which showed me that my *B. riverinae* was the same species. From Fauvel's treatment of his *B. hamiferum* (1882) in his Faune Analytique des Coléoptères de la Nouvelle-Calédonie (1903), it would appear as if it would also prove to be *B. opulentum*.—Australia (widely distributed), Sumbawa, Java, Ceylon, Southern Asia.

Tachys triangularis Nietner (1858).—Australia, New Caledonia, Malay Archipelago, Asia, Africa.

Limnastis pilosus Bates (1892) [= *Tachys setiger* Sloane, 1903].—After seeing specimens from Borneo, I have no hesitation in placing my *Tachys setiger* as a synonym of *L. pilosus* Bates.—Australia, Borneo, Burma.

Coelostomus picipes Macleay W.S. (1825).—Mr. H. E. Andrewes has gone very fully into the synonymy of this species;* it has been reported as having been found at Mount Ernest, Queensland, by d'Albertis (*teste* Chaudoir, under name of *Stomonaxus striaticollis* Dej., Col. Nov., 1, 1883, p. 39).—Australia, Java, S.E. Asia.

Morio longipennis Putzeys (1875).—Australia, New Guinea.

Catadromus tenebrioides Olivier (1790) [= *C. elseyi* White (1859)].—I have specimens from Australia and Java, but cannot differentiate them as separate species.—Australia, Java, Amboyna.

Chlaenioidius prolixus Erichson (1842).—Australia, New Caledonia.

* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1919, p. 160.

Chluenoidius mellkei Montrouzier (1860).—*C. herbaceus* Chaudoir (1865), the name usually given to this species, is a synonym.—Australia, New Caledonia.

Cosmodiscus rubripictus Sloane (1907).—A specimen from the Van der Poll Coll., was ticketed "Arn Is."; it agreed so closely with *C. rubripictus* Sl. (though smaller) that it was evidently conspecific.—Australia, Arn Islands.

Colpodes submetallicus White (1846) [= *Platynus marginicollis* Macleay 1871.].—Both *C. submetallicus* Wt. and *P. marginicollis* Mael. are in my collection, but I do not see specific distinctions between them.—Australia, New Zealand.

Colpodes lafertei Montrouzier (1860).—Australia, New Caledonia.

Colpodes violaceus Chaudoir (1859).—Australia, New Guinea.

Dicranoncus queenslandicus Sloane. A specimen of this species has been sent to me by Mr. H. E. Andrewes, of London, ticketed Nilgiri Hills, and I have another specimen labelled "Ceylon."

Aephtidius adeloides Macleay (1825).—Australia, Malay Archipelago, Asia

Perigona nigriceps Dejean (1831).—A cosmopolitan species which I have described from Queensland as *P. australica*.

Dicraspeda nitida Sloane (1917).—I described this as a species of *Eudalia*, but now consider it to belong to the older genus *Dicraspeda*.—Queensland, Java.

Chlaenius ophonoides Fairmaire (1843).—Australia, New Caledonia.

Chlaenius flaviguttatus Macleay W.S. (1825).—Mr. H. E. Andrewes has recently made known the fact that *C. flaviguttatus* Mael. must replace the more recent name *C. binotatus* Dej. (1826), under which this species has been generally known.—Australia, Java, Sumatra.

Chlaenius maculiger Castelnau (1868).—Australia, New Guinea.

Chlaenius humifer Chaudoir (1856) [= *C. queenslandicus* Sloane, 1910].—After seeing specimens of *C. humifer* sent to me by Mr. H. E. Andrewes, I have no hesitation in putting *C. queenslandicus* under it as a synonym.—Australia, Celebes, India

Hololeius nitidulus Dejean (1826).—Australia, Asia.

Catascopus elegans Weber (1801).—This species is widely distributed from Asia to Australia; Chaudoir considered Hope's *C. australisue* (1842) a variety.

Miscelus morioformis Macleay (1876).—North Australia, New Guinea.

Lebia picipennis Macleay (1871).—Australia, New Guinea.

Chluenephes parallelus Schmidt-Goebel (1846).—Australia, New Caledonia, Malay Archipelago, S.E. Asia.

Dolichochtis tetrastigma Chaudoir (1869).—Australia, New Guinea, Celebes.

Phloeodromius plagiatus Macleay (1876).—Australia, New Guinea.

Pentagonica olivaceus Chaudoir (1877).—I obtained in the grass beside the margin of a small creek near Brisbane, one specimen of a species which I identify from the description as *P. olivaceus* Chaud.—Australia, New Caledonia.

Creagriss lubrosus Nietner (1858).—Australia, Java, Siam, Ceylon.

Agonochila binotata White. I cannot differentiate from one another, specimens of this species from New Zealand and Tasmania.

There are three exotic species, unknown to me in nature, which seem to resemble their nearest Australian congeners so closely that I believe there is a great probability of their being identical; comparisons certainly require to be made, as indicated below, before their validity as species can be recognised as absolutely settled.

Stenolophus sexualis Fanvel (1882), N. Caledonia, with *S. (Acupalpus) piceus* Guérin (1831), Australia.

Rhytisternus rugifrons Brown (1880), N. Zealand, with *R. miser* Chaudoir (1865), Australia.

Pentagonica vittata Brown (1880), N. Zealand, with *P. vittipennis* Chaudoir (1877), Australia.

THE CARABIDÆ OF TASMANIA.—CORRIGENDA.

Some errors escaped notice in my paper on the *Carabidæ* of Tasmania, published in Part I of the present volume of these Proceedings, pp. 113-178, and attention is now directed to the following:—

Page 113, line 26 of text, *for stria, read interstice*.

Page 114. In the figures given the external stria has been omitted.

Page 118, line 27, *for Australian, 1, read Australian 61*.

Page 142, line 12, *for P. tasmanica read P. tasmanicus*.

Page 152, lines 32 and 33 *for beside second stria, posterior puncture beside third stria, read beside third stria, posterior puncture beside second stria*.